ALI SHENG (ALISHANG, ALISHING)

Ali Sheng, a woleswali in western Laghman, is a mountainous region of 745 sq km with high mountains to the east and west which are covered with forests including oak, olive and pine. The forests are an important source of timber with pine used for house construction and other trees for fuel. To the north is Dowlat Shah and Nuristan, in the east Alingar, in the south Mehterlam and to the west Panjshir and Nejrab (Kapisa). The district has about 88 villages, four of which are large. The northern part of Ali Sheng is divided in two parts: Hazareha, a densely populated area extending up to Farajghan; and Nowya, reaching to Nuristan.

The Ali Sheng River emerges in the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush above the valley of Najil. From there it runs southeast almost parallel with the Alingar River, which it joins at Tirgari, forming the Laghman River. This river is at its highest in May/June and when it floods can cause trouble to the lower villages. One of the annual problems when the river is in spate is the sparcity of fordable points which makes communication and transportation difficult. Bridges exist at Dowlat Shah, Nachir and Watan Gato. The bridge at Ali Sheng is destroyed.

The centre of the district, Ali Sheng village, is situated on the left bank of the Ali Sheng river, about 10km above Tirgari.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

1979 Government population statistics are 42,337. Adamec estimated the agricultural population at 13,000. The major concentrations of people are found along the river at Islamabad, Shamaram, Ghaziabad, and Qala-i-Najil. In May 1989, DCAR estimated that 4,500 inhabitants of Ali Sheng were living in refugee camps in Pakistan. Some internal refugees are in the Jalalabad area.

There are a number of side valleys connecting with the main one. The accompanying population estimates are indicative figures only:

- Karanj valley, to the east, has a number of small villages centred on Karanj.
- Masamod valley, to the east, has about 600 families
- Shamkat and Grooch valleys are to the west, and contain the villages of Shamkat, Selab, Kardy and Janak. Approximately 10,000 families live in these three villages.
- Goonapal valley, to the west, with a population of 7,000 families.
- The valley of Mail, to the west, has 6,000 families.

There are also scattered villages such as Ghaziabad, Jamsherabad, Andra, Kotaki, Munjan, Islamabad, Janak, Tarang etc. with a total population of about 4,000 - 5,000 families.

The population of Ali Sheng is reportedly 20 percent Tajik, 30-35 percent Pushtun and 45 percent Pashai (Kohistani). The main Pushtun tribes are Achakzai, Ahmadzai, Manduzai, Bankzai and Safi.

ECONOMY

The amount of agricultural land in Ali Sheng is limited by the mountainous terrain. Approximately 30 percent of the lower land beside the Ali Sheng River is cultivable, and five percent of the upper lands. What cultivation occurs is very primitive and some land is ploughed using hand shovels. Alongside the river there are narrow ditches carrying water from the river to the fields. Wheat, corn, rice and beans are the main crops. The farmers use local seed. Recently, some people have been using fertilizer brought from Pakistan, but the majority continue to use animal manure.

Animal husbandry is an important contributor to the economy of the area, involving approximately 65 percent of the population and yielding wool, milk products and fat.

BAZAARS

There are two bazaars in this district.

- Ali Sheng bazaar which had 110 shops has been completely destroyed and is no longer functioning.
- Qala-i-Najil bazaar. There were 50 shops here in 1979 and 50 more have been built during the war. All are currently functioning. Due to travellers being traditionally lodged free in private homes, there are no hotels in this bazaar. There are two pharmacies.

Commodities are transported by animal from Pakistan via the Nawa Pass (Kunar), Khewa (Nangarhar), and the Gambiri desert. Prices are controlled by the mujahideen. Meat is difficult to find. Fuel apparently is not available. Kerosene for lighting is found in individual shops.

STORAGE FACILITIES

Before the war the government had one godown with a capacity of 1,200 tonnes but this has been destroyed.

ROADS

- The earthen road from Mehterlam passes through Ali Sheng and connects with Dowlat Shah alaqadari. This is the only road connecting Ali Sheng and Dowlat Shah with the south of Laghman and routes to Pakistan. The road is blocked in a number of places due to war and flood damage and lack of maintenance. The total length of this road, from Mehterlam to Ali Sheng, is 20km, which is currently passable. 10km is controlled by the government and 10km by the mujahideen. This road is blocked 11km to the south of Ali Sheng village. The Islamabad bridge (built of reinforced concrete, 120m long and 6m wide) was badly damaged during the war.
  A 10 km earthen road also connects Farajghan with Dowlat Shah, but it cannot be used by vehicles. Controlled by HIG and HIM.

MINES
Ali Sheng has been controlled by the mujahideen since the beginning of the war and there are no government posts. Reportedly there are no mines within the district.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The predominant mujahideen parties within this woleswali are HIIA and HIG.

- The major HIG commander is Abdullah Wahedi, known as Malem Abdullah Jan, a Tajek from Ali Sheng district, Parajghan valley, Farajghan village. He is the Amir-i-Omumi for HIG in Laghman and his major stronghold is his home district. One of his sub-commanders in Ali Sheng is Khumaini, a Tajik from Ali Sheng village. For more information, contact DCAR.
- Mowlawi Abdul Halim, is the Amir-i-Omumi for HIIA in Laghman and his influence is mainly restricted to Ali Sheng district. He is the leader of the Ali Ahmad Hanifi Front having replaced Mowlawi Abdul Rahim Hanifi, who was killed by a rival group along the supply route in the Tor Ghar mountains approximately one year ago.
- Mowlawi Alam Gul, HIIA, was deputy commander to Hanifi. Now the general commander for HIIA in Ali Sheng and second to Mowlawi Halim.

In 1986, HIG and HIIA set up a shura which currently does not have a chairman and membership can change. Members of the shura from HIG can include:

- Abdullah Wahedi, Amir-i-Omumi for Laghman, Tajik
- Mowlawi Raz Mohd Zamail, Amir of Huneen Zone.
- Agha Gul Mojadidi, Mojadidi tribe.
- Saed Qumar Pacha, Sadat.
- Sherin, Safi tribe, teacher.

The members of the shura from HIIA can include:

- Mowlawi Abdul Halim.
- Saed Hashim, Amir-i-Nezami of Ali Sheng, Safi, Dagian village.
- Mullah Abdul Qayum s/o Mullah Myagull, Hussain Khel, Kotali village, responsible for education in Laghman province.
- Abdul Samad s/o Mohd Yaqube, Pashai, Sewich village of Saigal valley, responsible for finance.

Prior to 1979, power was traditionally on a regional basis, through influential maliks and khans. Currently power in the region lies with mujahideen commanders rather than the tribal elders. The shura makes decisions regarding land, crime, robbery, etc. Ushur (10 percent of the revenue) is collected by the financial committee of each party.

Since Ismail Tariq's death, his brother, Khalid, the Amir-i-Omumi for JIA in Laghman, has either been based in Skin valley on the border of the province, or has been in the Panjshir (Kapisa). He is from Ali Sheng village, of the Sadat tribe and son of Gul Akhundzada a famous religious and political personality.

MEDICAL FACILITIES (WHO)

- Freedom Medicine support one clinic and one health worker based at Achakzsaihah.
- SCA support three clinics and five health workers.
- MSH support one clinic.
- HIG have a clinic with Dr Ghafoor.

Malaria is said to be common.

EDUCATION

This woleswali has a number of schools and madrassas:

- Prior to 1987 HIIA supported twelve madrassas and now they are funded by the Joint Education Committee (AIG).
- HIIA support seven other madrassas.
- There is a primary school at Islamabad.
- Al Awn Agency has provided assistance for orphans having surveyed the area three times since 1988 and, with HIG, have established a secondary school at the woleswali centre. They plan to open a hostel there.
- Muslim Aid supports some madrassas in the district.

For further information regarding this and the madrassas supported by HIIA and AIG contact DCAR.

NGO ACTIVITIES

Madera has distributed agricultural chemicals, organized seed multiplication programmes, and cleaned and repaired irrigation canals. They have one veterinary clinic there and plan to start another in 1990.

DOWLAT SHAH (DAWLAT SHAH)

Dowlat Shah is an alaqadari of Ali Sheng in western Laghman with an area of 703 sq km. To the north is Panjshir (Kapisa) and Nuristan, in the east and south Ali Sheng, and in the west Alasai and Nejrab (Kapisa). This sub district has about 32 villages of which the principal ones are Atook, Chalaka, Gulam, Dara-i-Nowya and Farajghan. The centre of the district, Dowlat Shah village, is 113km from Jalalabad. This area has, since 1979, never been controlled by the Kabul Government.

Dowlat Shah village is at the northern end of the green valley of Ali Sheng. This valley starts in the Hindu Kush range, and runs south, joining the valley of Alingar in Mehterlam woleswali. Both sides of the upper valley are covered with forests.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government population figure is 21,663. Resistance against the Kabul Government had already started when their census was conducted and the local people claim that the actual population of the area was higher. Adamec estimated the agricultural population between 3,774 and 8,414. The valley is well populated and local people say the number of families has increased since 1979 because they have been little affected by the war. Ninety-five percent of the pre-war population are said to have remained in this alaqadari and DCAR found none in refugee camps.

The principal tribes are Pashai and Tajik with the majority speaking Farsi. Some Pashai speak a language (darde) which is different from the Alingari dialect.

ECONOMY

Eighty percent of the district is covered by mountains and the remaining 20 percent is cultivated. Agricultural methods are extremely primitive. Fifty percent of the land is ploughed with hand shovels and the remainder with oxen. There are no tractors. The main crop is corn which is cultivated in the spring. There are two different types of local corn sown, garma and sarda, and no improved seed is imported. Manure is used for fertilizer. The Ali Sheng River is the main source of irrigation feeding all the canals.

Animal husbandry is the principal source of income and goats the greatest component. This area used to export walnuts but damaged roads now make this very difficult.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There are no storage facilities.

ROADS

- Dowlat Shah's only road connection with Ali Sheng, and with the major routes to Kabul and Pakistan, is via an earthen road which is blocked in several places due to war and flood damage and lack of maintenance.
- An earthen road connects Dowlat Shah alaqadari with Farajghan village. This is 10km long, cannot be used by vehicles, and is controlled by HIG and HIIA.
- The 20km long earthen road which connects Dowlat Shah to Chakla village is controlled by the HIG and HIIA, and cannot be used by vehicles.

MINES

None reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Refer to the report on Ali Sheng district.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- There is one health clinic known as the Dr Maqsood clinic supported by HIG.
- Freedom Medicine support one clinic and one health worker.

EDUCATION FACILITIES

Children in areas of large population centres attend madrassas similar to the one in Dowlat Shah village supported by HIG. There is no secular education.

NGO ACTIVITIES

Madera are planning to open a veterinary clinic in 1990.

MEHTERLAM

Mehterlam woleswali, in the south central area of Laghman, is between Ali Sheng and Alingar to the north, Qarghaie to the south, and Kabul to the west. The boundary with Ali Sheng has never been demarcated and the size of this administrative area is not known. Mehterlam acquired its name from a famous shrine west of the city. This area has incurred very little destruction.

The Kabul government currently controls Mehterlam City along with some security posts on the road from Mehterlam to Surkhakan, where it joins the Kabul-Jalalabad highway. DCAR has been unable to assess conditions in these areas.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics of 1979 estimate the population at 80,234. DCAR estimated in May 1989 that 14,200 people had moved to refugee camps in Pakistan. Tajiks are the main tribe in the Tirgari area and in Mehterlam city.

ECONOMY

A large area of this woleswali consists of the Mehterlam dasht, to the west of the city. The dasht is difficult to irrigate because it is slightly higher than the rivers. The valley of the Alingar River from Tirgari is wide, quite fertile and spacious, and runs to the southeast. The land around the city and along the river is part of the fertile belt stretching from Qarghaie into Alingar. This area is irrigated and yields two crops a year, the main ones being wheat, rice, corn, clover, barley and some vegetables. Most of the land around Mehterlam is now being cultivated.

ROADS

Mehterlam is at the confluence of roads heading north and south in Laghman:

- The paved Surkhakan-Mehterlam highway is the main vehicular route connecting Mehterlam and the north of Laghman to the Kabul-Jalalabad highway in the south (18km). It is overlooked by government posts but the government is unable to control it. The road is used by heavy vehicles although the surface has been damaged by tanks and some culverts are in poor condition.
- Before the Surkhakan-Mehterlam highway was constructed (about 20 years ago) there was another road on the other side of the Laghman River, connecting Qarghaie centre to Mehterlam. This road is now mainly used by draught animals and is almost impassable by vehicle, but formed a major route between northern Laghman and Pakistan (via Khewa in Nangarhar and Nur Gul in Kunar) during the war (see Qarghaie). The road is linked with the Surkhakan-Mehterlam road just south of

Mehterlam city via a bridge over the Alingar River at Tirgari village, and a second one over the Ali Sheng River. The bridge at Tirgari (Pul-i-Joogi) is 75m long and made of stone, cement and timber but has been so badly damaged that it can only be used by pedestrians and animals.

- The old road continues along the eastern side of the Alingar valley. It is used by draught animals and is an important supply route to Alingar and Nuristan (see Alingar).
- To the west of the Alingar River is the gravelled route built to replace that in the east. Although damaged by tanks, it is used by heavy vehicles even though the 20-25km between Mehterlam and Alingar averages about three hours. There are no fuel stations on this route, and no reports of mines.
- From Mehterlam to Ali Sheng there is an earthen road which is in very poor condition. The 20km between Mehterlam and Ali Sheng is currently passable. Of this, 10km is controlled by the government and 10km by the mujahideen. This is, however, the only road connecting the south of Laghman with Ali Sheng and Dowlat Shah.

MINES

Local people believe there are mines in the dasht north of Mehterlam city but this is not confirmed. Otherwise there are no reports of mines.

STORAGE FACILITIES

- One godown with a capacity of 1,000 tonnes.
- One hanger with a capacity of 1,500 tonnes.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Cdr Mamoor Sher Mohammed, SYF, Dehziarat village, Shinwari. Defected from HIIA to SYF in 1987. His area of influence is south and southwest Mehterlam. Active (not involved in infighting), well known and regarded in Laghman.
- Mujahideen commanders from other districts have influence here:
  To the northwest of Mehterlam - Mowlawi Abdul Halim, HIIA, from Ali Sheng district.
  To the north - Eng. Qarar (HIG) from Alingar district.
  To the south - Cdr. Nasir (HIG) from Qarghaie district.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- SCA support two clinics and six health workers in the villages of Deh Ziarat, Omarzai, Mohd Khel, Tirgari, Chandak Lam and Pashaye.
- ISRA have one health worker in Maidani.

EDUCATION

Muslim Aid support some madrassas. No other NGO activities reported.

NURISTAN (NOORESTAN, ZHUNIA, DOAB)

Nuristan is a very mountainous region and is not very densely populated. With an area of 3,637 sq km, Nuristan comprises in area nearly half of Laghman. In topography and population it is closely connected with Nuristan in Kunar with which it shares a border. This district is also bordered on the east by Chapa Dara (Kunar), Panjshir (Kapisa) on the west, and Alingar and Ali Sheng on the south. There are about 77 villages, of which 16 are large. During the war the government first moved the woleswali centre from Nuristan to Mango village, which is further south in the same valley. Later it was moved to Mehterlam.

The mountains run from the northwest to the southeast. The Amgal River has its source in Poshal, flows through Nuristan valley and joins the Alingar river at Alingar. Its tributaries are the Linz, Abdara, Darya-i-Chator, Pikol and Kyoch. All the rivers in Nuristan are fast flowing and difficult to ford. The valleys of Chamar, Munjan, Liz, Kinagal, Kolam, Shook, Nilal, Paimir, Pajagal, Kolatan and Zhunia are located on both sides of the Poshal River.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The pre-war Government estimate for population is 51,350 and Adamec estimates the agricultural population between 11,330 and 22,478, Nuristan has been largely unaffected by the war. The population is stable and traditional civilian authorities continue to be responsible for community activity. There has been little emigration and the few refugees living in Pakistan are around Chitral.

The main tribe of this district is Nuristani and the most densely populated villages are Poshal, Pacha, Mungor, Sadwal, Chator, Linz, Kinagal, Anish, Gamata, Skindol, Nilab, Shook, Palagal, Zhunia, Kolatan, Pajagal, Bulbul and Mashagha. The Nuristanis in Laghman are ethnically related to those in Kunar and there is a non-motorable pass connecting Nuristan with Chapa Dara (Kunar).

ECONOMY

In this mountainous area animal husbandry is the most important segment of the economy, providing 60 percent of income. There is no market here for animals, and people sell their goats and cows to traders who take them elsewhere. About one-quarter of this area is cultivated. The majority of the cultivated land produces one crop. All the land is abi and there is always sufficient water. During the spring, parts of the irrigation systems may be damaged by flooding but these are repaired annually. Main crops are wheat, corn and beans. Wheat is cultivated either in the autumn or the spring. Villagers normally use two types

of local wheat seed called garma and sarda. Because fertilizer is expensive, villagers use mostly manure. Fertilizer is procured in Pakistan and brought to the district via Ali Sheng and Alingar. Ninety percent of the land is ploughed using oxen and 10 percent using hand shovels.

BAZAARS

There are no bazaars in the woleswali. Before the war the centre had a few shops and a tea shop which had been built by the government, but these have been completely destroyed. In the area of Gandalabok there are ten shops built by the mujahideen.

The villagers also buy from Ali Sheng and Alingar. There are no fuel stations in this district.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There are no godowns.

ROADS

The main road through this area is earthen and due to flooding and lack of maintenance, is blocked in many places and no longer useable. This road starts from Mehterlam, passes through the centre of Alingar and connects with Nuristan. It was constructed by the government before the war. The reinforced Gandalabok bridge crosses the Amgal River in Nangaraj village, close to the border between Ali Sheng and Nuristan woleswalis. The total length of this road between Nangaraj and Nuristan woleswali centre is 17km. There is no other road, except for tracks and footpaths.

MINES

No mines have been reported in this district.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Nuristan is controlled by the mujahideen, under the influence of Mowlawi Abdul Razaq (Mowlawi Gazin) from the Nuristani tribe, who lives in Gazin village. Known as an Islamic scholar, he is well respected and very influential in the region. In 1988 he turned out Brigadier Sawar Nuristani (see Kamdesh in DCAR Kunar Profile) who was working closely with the regime and took over his area of influence. At this time HIG, JIA and HIIA all claimed affiliation with him, but he remained independent. He founded the Hezb-i-Alahi (The Party of God) and called Cdr Hanifi who was then in Peshawar, and a former pupil of his, to return so that they could work together. Hanifi, the HIIA amir and a well respected scholar, was killed on his return journey.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Laghman Province, in eastern Afghanistan, encompasses high mountains of the Hindu Kush in the north, with many peaks between 14,000 and 15,000 metres, and in the south, forms a reception basin of major waterways converging from these mountains. The Alingar River, when joined by the Ali Sheng River, forms the Laghman River which then meets the Kabul River north-east of Jalalabad. These waters are harnessed at the Darunta hydro-electric dam (Nangarhar). Laghman is bounded on the north by Badakhshan, on the east by Kunar, on the south by Nangarhar and Kabul and on the west by Kapisa. The mountainous northern (Nuristani) valleys of Laghman are alternative routes to the Panjshir (Kapisa) and Badakhshan valleys but as they are long and difficult, few use them. The major route from Kabul to Jalalabad runs east-west through the most southern woleswali, Qarghaie. The capital, Mehterlam, rests on the central plain near the convergence of the Ali Sheng and Alingar rivers. With an area of about 7,227 sq km, Laghman had a pre-war population of nearly 311,000. Some claim the name Laghman to have originated from Lamech, the father of Noah, with the belief that Noah's ark came to rest on the Kund mountains in central Laghman.

Both in its terrain and population Laghman is divided, which has markedly influenced migration patterns during the past ten years. The northern mountainous areas are peopled by Nuristanis in the east and Kohistanis in the west. Many of the northern valleys have remained largely physically untouched by the war and there has been little migration. In the south where the wider plains reach the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, fighting continues and there has been much destruction, disruption of trade, and migration from some areas. Government forces control the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, Mehterlam, and parts of Qarghaie. Mujahideen forces control the Tor Ghar mountains overlooking the highway, and all of the remaining rural areas of Laghman.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics for 1979 indicate a provincial population of 310,751, and Adamec estimates are between 80,606 and 124,264. DCAR estimated nearly 67,000 refugees from Laghman in Pakistan in May 1989 and woleswali percentages of these refugees to pre-war populations are: Ali Sheng 11 percent; Alinegar 17 percent; Dowlat Shah 0; Mehterlam 17 percent; Nuristan 0; Qarghaie 60 percent. Due to economic and security concerns, a new influx of refugees from Alingar to Pakistan occurred in the autumn and winter of 1989. Refugees in Pakistan are mainly in Abbottabad, Malakand, Mardan, around Peshawar, and the few from Nuristan in Chitral. The northern area of Laghman experienced major offenses at the onset of the war and severe attacks in 1985, and until recently was reasonably peaceful, so many from the south have taken refuge there. Traditional economic migration continues in the north of the province, with families sending sons to work in Arab countries.

There is a shura of elders from the Nuristani tribe which deals with criminal cases in particular. Disputes are generally solved by Mowlawi Abdul Razaq himself. The shura has the following members: Ghulam Naqshband of Nilab; Haji Mohd Omer of De Bala; Haji Gulabudin of Miana Deh; Abdul Jaber of Nilab; Aminullah of Kinagal; Amir Mohammad of Kinagal; Haji Mohammad Aslam of Kinagal; Khaliqdad of Poshal; Gul Mohammad of Poshal; Haji Mohammad Wakil of Poshal; Mullah Din Mohammad of Linz; Mullah Mohammad Azam of Linz; Habibullah of Ashuk; Imran of Ashuk; Kolam of Ashuk; Mohammad Rahim of Ashuk; Ghulam Rasul of Koraj; Akhtar Mohammad of Gamata; Agha Mohammad of Askando; Haji Abdul Wahid of Anish; Wakil Ahmad Khan of Kooriz; Haji Abdul Jalil of Koorisht; Yar Mohammad of Mangoor; Shah Mohammad of Shutar; Haji Ali Mohammad of Gadwal; Haji Mohammad Omar of Shakarmet and Azizullah of Jana Khel.

Other important commanders in Nuristan are:

- Cdr Haji Din Mohammad, JIA, Nuristani, Pala Gul village, Titi valley. Popular in his area. (Fought with Eng Sher Mohammed of HIG in Nuristan.)
- Cdr Eng Hazratdin, SYF, Nuristani, Dabzeen village. Educated in the USSR, closely aligned with the party, good reputation.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There are no medical resources here.

EDUCATION RESOURCES

Children attend local madrassas, some supported by Muslim Aid. There are no other schools in this district.

NGO ACTIVITIES

Madera plan to start a veterinary programme in 1990.

NB: Due to inaccessability of the terrain this information was collected through interviews in Pakistan, and not from first hand observation.

QARGHAIE

Qarghaie is a woleswali in the south of Laghman with some very fertile land. To the west is Kabul Province, in the east Nangarhar, and in the north is Mehterlam. Qarghaie includes the area of Katz (Katz Aziz Khan), which is sandwiched between the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, the Tor Ghar mountains and the Darunta hydro-electric dam. The northern slopes of the Tor Ghar mountains are in Laghman, the southern in Nangarhar. The woleswali centre, Qarghaie village, is 16km west of Jalalabad. The fighting around Jalalabad and for control of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway has greatly affected Qarghaie

DCAR estimates 20-40 percent partial destruction of the houses in Qarghaie. Few villages, (e.g., in the area around Shalatok) have been completely destroyed. Destruction has been primarily caused by bombing and shelling although climate has also been a factor. The Katz area is heavily mined.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics for 1979 estimate the population at 64,990 and Qarghaie is estimated to be 80-85 percent depopulated. DCAR surveys of refugees account for 60 percent of the pre-war population in Pakistan. In March 1984, nearly 95 percent of the inhabitants reportedly left the area after a massacre where approximately 1,500-1,600 people and 4,000 animals were killed by the Soviets. The areas of Zerani, Farman Khel, Tara Khel, Shalatok and Shamangal are completely depopulated and uncultivated. The Katz area was populated by Ghilzai Pushtuns but about 90 per cent of these are now in Pakistan as refugees, in Kacha Ghari and Badaber camps around Peshawar. During 1989, some families have returned to the area from Kabul, Jalalabad, and Pakistan.

The inhabitants of the Qarghaie plains are mostly Ghilzai Pushtuns and Tajiks, with Kohistanis in the Keshmoond and Amber valleys in the northwest of the woleswali. The Pushtun tribes are the Nasirs in Sawati and Surkhakan; Hood Khel in Agherabad; Ebrahim Khel (both settled and nomads) in Farman Khel and into the desert to the west; Oria Khel in Zerani; Ahmadzai in Mula Khel; Cheenzai and some Jabar Khel in Katz; Tara Khel, Abdul Rahimzai and Kharotis live in villages of the same name.

ECONOMY

The land in this woleswali is fertile and easily irrigated, with a climate that enables farmers to raise two crops a year. Major crops are wheat, rice, corn, clover, barley and vegetables (potato, onion, cucumber, leek, spinach, melon and watermelon). The Katz area was particularly renowned for vegetables. Irrigation canals in Katz require cleaning, which has not been possible due to continued fighting.

Land left fallow by refugees has often been cultivated by internally displaced people, and some small landowners have continued to work their farms. With not enough manpower and lack of farming equipment, these people have often cultivated twice the amount of land they would usually work on by simplifying farming methods (broadcasting seed for sowing) and by farming the land requiring the least amount of work. Approximately 10-15 percent of the land in Qarghaie was cultivated in the spring of 1989.

With frequent blockages on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, vegetable production has declined because people cannot be certain their produce will reach Kabul, normally the main market.

Mexipac and Chinab are the two types of wheat seed are generally used in Qarghaie. Three principal types of rice seed are used: Bara, Besudi (Surk-khusha) and a short grain, Luck. There is no official source for the distribution of the seed, and farmers exchange and sell it among themselves.

With diesel being in very short supply, hulling machines which change paddy to rice are usually inoperable. If farmers take their paddy to Mehterlam or Jalalabad, the Government will allow them to return to the village with only a few seer. For these reasons, the people and the mujahideen have repaired and made active the old system of hulling by using water power (known as 'paikob'). There is one hulling machine of this type in Alingar and another in Haider Khani village of Qarghaie. One diesel machine has been made active recently in Bolan village and the diesel, imported from Pakistan, is supplied from Charbagh bazaar. The operational costs are very high and double the charge of hulling. Before the war the charge was four seer of rice for hulling 80 seer of paddy. Currently the charge is eight seer of rice.

Fertilizer is not available locally and when found the price is Afs 2,500 for 50kg bag of urea. Thirty to forty percent of the current wheat crop does not utilize fertilizer and yield is low. Wild grass has also badly affected the wheat crop as no chemical weed killers are available.

Qarghaie has enough water, and water control is a problem. Most of the canals and streams have not been cleaned during the last few years and have become filled. The water now flows into the surrounding fields, turning useable land into jungle. The canal taking water to Mandrawar, Farman Khel and Safo Khel villages is in need of cleaning and repair and has also been 10 percent destroyed by floods.

BAZAARS

Before the war there were three bazaars in Qarghaie woleswali:

- Charbagh, located in Charbagh village, had 67 shops of which 49 have been destroyed, and 18 remain active. It served the villages of

Charbagh, Qala-e-Rahim, Sawati, Qabila, Lara Mura, Kamal Poor and Mashina.

- Qarghaie bazaar, located in Qarghaie village, (woleswali centre), comprising 35 shops, all destroyed and inactive. Previously served the villages of Dehmazang, Tarakhel, Shalatok, Aagherabad and Tarang.
- Mandrawar, in Mandrawar village. 60 shops and one sarai. 25 shops have been destroyed, 35 remain inactive. Previously served the villages of Mandrawar, Qala-e-Qazi, Logarlam, Lamatak, Dupai, Kharoti, Hassan Khel, Farman Khel, Karimabbad, Abdul Rahimzai, Mia Khel and Shangana.

Many villagers who previously used Qarghaie and Mandrawar bazaars are currently using Charbagh bazaar. In the spring of 1989 it was reported that the transportation of 7kg from Khewa in Nangarhar to Qarghaie was Afs 200.

STORAGE FACILITIES

- There are two buildings constructed beside the Qarghaie woleswali building which have previously been utilized as a hospital. Each building is 35m long and about 15m wide. There are several rooms. The buildings are made of concrete and could be utilized for the storage of food and other items.
- There is a building next to this hospital which was used as a grain godown many years ago. Its roof is destroyed but the walls are in good condition. It is a stone building, 35m long, 15m wide, and 4m high. With the repair of the roof with zinc sheet, it could be used as a godown.
- In the Katz area there is a partially destroyed godown with 1,200 tonnes capacity.
- There are many houses and forts in the area which could be utilized for storage.

ROADS

Qarghaie woleswali is situated at the intersection for all of the routes in Laghman. Twenty years ago, major roads were constructed through and in this area which superseded the older routes. During the war, however, some of the old roads have become very important conduits for goods travelling to areas not controlled by the Government. The Kabul-Jalalabad highway has been the focus of fighting and has often been closed to non-Government traffic or blocked altogether.

- The paved Kabul-Jalalabad road enters Laghman at the Darunta dam and leaves at Sarobi, a distance of 65km. Its surface has been damaged by tanks and mines and it has not been repaired during the last ten years. The Government controls the road between Darunta and Tangi Abrishum. Control of the road from there to Sarobi hydropower factory is frequently contended by the mujahideen and the Government.

On this section of the road there are 18 bridges and the following have been destroyed:

- Zjengora bridge opposite Abdul Rahimzai village, 15m long and about 3km east of Surkhakan. It is blocked with stones and the wreckage of tanks and other vehicles.
- Gardawai bridge, one km to the west of Surkhakan. This is an arch bridge of 4m. It has been destroyed and is filled with wreckage.
- Speena Tana bridge opposite Zerani village, 40m long and partially destroyed.
- At Dergu Aubu, Tangi Abrishum in Durgu area. This 8m long bridge was completely destroyed and the part of the gorge filled with wreckage. The Soviets later put in a Bailey bridge.

- Since 1979, the major mujahideen route into Qarghaie from Pakistan has been via Noorgal in Kunar and Khewa in Nangarhar and then to Charbagh in Qarghaie:

  From Pakistan to Khewa this is an asphalt road which is still passable even by heavy vehicles, although 35 percent of the road surface has been destroyed and there is danger of anti personnel mines in the western section nearer to Khewa. There are no fuel stations. West of Khewa, this route crosses the Gamberi dasht which four wheel drive and other strong vehicles can use up to the area near Gul Ghundi (Nangarhar) beside the Darunta dam. There is reportedly no danger of mines on that section of the road.

  There is a path which then connects this route with Charbagh village in Qarghaie and it takes seven hours to walk.

  The road from Charbagh to Qarghaie village (which is gravelled, in reasonable condition and usable by heavy vehicles) was a main road until 20 years ago when it was replaced by the Surkhakan-Mehterlam route. Reportedly there are no mines.

- A gravelled road connects Qarghaie village with the Surkhakan-Mehterlam highway at Mandrawar Bazaar. The surface of this road has been damaged by tanks and some stone and timber culverts are in poor condition but it can be used by heavy vehicles. There is a 60m long iron bridge over the Laghman River at Qarghaie village.

- The old Charbagh-Qarghaie-Mehterlam road continues northwards along the east bank of the river and is only fit for draught animals. Since 1979 it has become a major route again. The two bridges to the north and south of Tara Khel village have been destroyed. The one to the north had five wooden arches and a span of 5m and the other was a flat wooden bridge with an 8m. Large rocks have fallen from the mountain onto the road either blocking or destroying it, particularly near Shalatok village. Creeks have also contributed to the poor condition of this road.

- The Surkhakan-Mehterlam road is 17km long, paved and asphalted. The condition is reasonably good, but the surface is uneven and the asphalt has been 30 percent broken. There are two reinforced concrete bridges on this road: on the Kabul river at Surkhakan which is 90m long; at Tirgari on the Ali Sheng River which is 75m long. There are no Government posts along this road.

- The Government has made a new road through the dasht to the west. This new route begins just north of the Surkhakan bridge and heads west and north through the dasht before turning eastwards to rejoin the main Mehterlam road at Tirgari. This is the government's main supply route to Mehterlam. Government posts west of the Surkhakan-Mehterlam road overlook this route and although there are mines around these posts there are none reported on the road.

MINES

Katz, between the Tor Ghar mountains and the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, is the main area affected by mines:

- The northern slopes of the Tor Ghar mountains, starting from Darunta, are covered with anti personnel mines. It is estimated that 80 percent of the area between the highway and the Tor Ghar northern slope is covered with mines.
- Anti personnel mines are found on either side of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway, particularly in the Katz, Zjengora, Speena Tana and Shahidan areas.
- On both sides of the Tangi Abrishum gorge, anti personnel mines of various types cover about 70 percent of the area.
- Mines are reported around the government posts overlooking the Surkhakan-Mehterlam road.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Saranwal Rahmatullah, HIG, Amir for Khayber Qarargah (lower part of Alingar and Qarghaie) from Katz village in Qarghaie. Formerly a student at the religious faculty of Kabul University and the commander for Tor Ghar Front until its dissolution in 1986 when he became amir.
- Cdr Nasir, HIG, commander for Qarghaie, Pushtun from Kalakot village. A significant commander with no formal education, leader of the Amber Front, very popular, and has good relations with civilians. He works closely with Eng. Qarar in Alingar and Hazrat Ali.
- Hazrat Ali, HIK, Pashai, with Musa as second commander.
- Cdr. A. Qaher "Shariati", NIFA, a Pushtun from Qawal Khel village, who is based in the Tor Ghar but HIG stop him from operating elsewhere, including in his own village.

There were three HIG fronts in Qarghaie: Amber Front was led by Dr. Ja'afar until 1985 when he was ousted by his group commander, Khatakai

(this is still functioning); Soor Kamar Front, led by Sana Gul until its closure 1988 (recently restarted); Tor Ghar Front (closed in 1986). For further details contact DCAR.

This is an area controlled by mujahideen and the commanders generally do not involve the elders in decision making.

MEDICAL FACILITIES (WHO)

- SCA have three clinics with five health workers in Charbagh, Kamalpor and Feroz Abad.
- AVICEN have trained two vaccinators from Charbagh and Shamshirabad.

EDUCATION

Muslim Aid support madrassas in this area.

NGO ASSISTANCE

- Madera plan to establish a veterinary and agricultural centre there in 1990.
- Mercy Fund organized a food and clothing assistance programme.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

<u>TERMS</u>

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-i-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
madrassa	traditional school with religious subjects comprising about 60 percent of the classes
mowlawi	a person educated in Islamic studies and often a teacher of Islamic studies for mullahs
mullah	a person who has completed enough Islamic studies to take care of a mosque and to lead prayers
qaragah	mujahideen centre
sarai	a house or building that is a public resting place for travellers
seer	weight measurement equal to 7kgs/15.6lbs
taleb	a student studying a series of Islamic books at a mosque with a mullah as teacher
woleswali	administrative unit (district)

<u>Afghan Resistance Parties</u> (in Pakistan)

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khalis
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni

JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gilani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

<u>NGOs</u>

AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
ASA	Agriculture Survey of Afghanistan
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
BIA	Bureau Internationale d'Afghanistan (MADERA)
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MADERA	Missions d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan.
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan

<u>Other</u>

AIG	Afghanistan Interim Government, based in Peshawar, Pakistan
DCAR	UNHCR/Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
ROA	Republic of Afghanistan (Kabul)

There are four separate ethnic groups in Laghman: Nuristani; Kohistani; Tajik; and Pushtun. Tribal relationships appear quite good and differences are mainly on a party basis.

The Nuristani and Kohistani of the northern mountains are often known by the Pushtun there as the Shari. Kohistani means 'people from the mountains'.

Charbagh, Mendrawar and Chardehi are the main Tajik areas in Qarghaie woleswali. In Mehterlam, Tajiks are in Tirgari and the woleswali centre. In Ali Sheng valley, Tajiks inhabit Maskura, the centre of the woleswali, and the villages along the valley.

Pushtuns are settled mainly in Qarghaie and Alingar, with some to the west of Mehterlam. The Ghilzai tribes predominate, with tribes settled in specific areas. In Qarghaie there are: Nasirs in Sawati and Surkhakan; Hood Khel in Agherabad; Ebrahim Khel (both settled and nomads) in Farman Khel and in the desert to the west; Oria Khel in Zerani; Ahmadzai in Mula Khel; Abdul Rahimzai along the Kabul River; Cheenzai and some Jabar Khel in Katz; Tara Khel and Kharotis in villages of the same name. There are also Pushtuns in Badpash and Andoor areas in the southwest of Ali Sheng. The other major Pushtun tribe, Safi, live in the Omarzai area west of Mehterlam and on the west bank of the Alingar River around Shakhatra and Kanda. Babaker Khel live around Besram on the west bank of the Alingar, with Niazi and Mohammad Khel on the right bank.

The Mehterlam dasht area is traditionally the winter residence of a number of nomadic Ghilzai tribes. During the spring and summer these families move to the valleys of the Hazarajat in western Paghman, eastern Kabul, and Panjshir in Kapisa (via the Tageb). These tribes include Kharoti, Nasir and three sub tribes of Ebrahim Khel (Hassan Khel, Zakaria Khel and Kotub Khel). Nomadic life has been seriously affected by the war and many nomads are currently in camps in Pakistan. Only about ten percent continue their nomadic life, returning to Laghman to winter. Nomads from the Shamali (north of Kabul) and Paghman spend winters in the mountain foothills with sizeable herds of goats, sheep and dromedaries. Ahmadzai nomads winter east of Charbagh. More detailed information is available from DCAR.

There is reportedly a high incidence of malaria and typhoid. WHO attempted to undertake a malaria spraying programme in the province after 1979 but this was rejected by the local population because WHO was operating from Kabul through the Ministry of Health.

ECONOMY

Traditional sources of income, in addition to sending family members abroad, are farming, livestock, timber trade, and transportation. All have been badly affected by the war. Some trade continues with the inhabitants of Kunar (Nuristan and the Pech valley), who come to Laghman to buy what they cannot find locally.

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR LAGHMAN
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	------ % ------ URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
LAGHMAN						
	ALI SHENG	42337	0.0%	100.0%	1266	33
	ALINEGAR	50177	0.0%	100.0%	539	93
	DOWLAT SHAH	21663	0.0%	100.0%	296	73
	MEHTERLAM	80234	5.0%	95.0%	533	150
	NORESTAN	51350	0.0%	100.0%	3801	14
	QARGHAIE	64990	0.0%	100.0%	774	84
TOTAL: LAGHMAN		310751	1.3%	98.7%	7209	43

(HCR/PKD)
01/29/90

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES FROM LAGHMAN*

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
ABBOTTABAD		
	BASSU MERA 2	7
	PADHANA 1	55
	PANIAN 10	815
	PANIAN 11	167
	PANIAN 12	67
	PANIAN 13	25
	PANIAN 16	157
	PANIAN 2	58
	PANIAN 3	560
	PANIAN 4	274
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2185
KOHAT		
	GHULAM BANDA	100
	THAL 1	85
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	185
KURRAM		
	PARACHINAR 1	20
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	20
MALAKAND		
	PALAI 1	368
	PALAI 2	140
	ZANGAL PATAI	501
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1009
MANSHERA		
	SHAIKHABAD	463
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	463
MARDAN		
	BAGHICHA 1	106
	BAGHICHA 2	10
	BARAKI 10	377
	BARAKI 2	60
	BARAKI 3	150
	BARAKI 5	511
	BARAKI 6	166
	BARAKI 7	373
	BARAKI 8	320
	BARAKI 9	140
	FAZIL 1	247
	GANDAF	7
	JALALA 1	620
	JALALA 2	3
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	3090
MIANWALI		
	RTV 01	11
	RTV 02	13

(UNHCR) *Survey conducted 8/88 - 6/89

(HCR/PKD)
01/29/90

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES FROM LAGHMAN*

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
MIANWALI		
	RTV 03	47
	RTV 04	43
	RTV 05	49
	RTV 06	18
	RTV 07	19
	RTV 08	7
	RTV 09	13
	RTV 11	5
	RTV 15	15
	RTV 16	10
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	250
PESH 1		
	BADABER 1	65
	BADABER 2	223
	BADABER 6	5
	KACHA GHARI2	500
	KACHA GHARI4	20
	KACHA GHARI5	480
	MICHINI	58
	MUNDA 3	12
	MUNDA 5	376
	MUNDA 6	15
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1754
PESH 2		
	DAG BEHSUD 1	5
	HAJIZAI	30
	HAWAI 2	150
	HAWAI 4	50
	JALOZAI 1	621
	JALOZAI 2	6
	JALOZAI 3	60
	JALOZAI 6	18
	JALOZAI 7	751
	NAGUMAN	59
	SHAMSHATO 1	93
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1843
SWAT		
	KOGA 1	227
	KOGA 2	87
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	314
	GRAND TOTAL:	11113

(UNHCR) *Survey conducted 8/88 - 6/89

ANNEX D
PRICES IN LAGHMAN

ITEM / WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
ASPIRIN			
QARGHAIE	4-89	20.\AF per PKT	ADGT trip
BARLEY			
ALINGAR	4-89	114.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
BEANS			
NOORESTAN	10-89	143.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
CHEESE			
ALI SHENG	10-89	357.\AF per KGS	ADGT
CHICKEN			
ALINGAR	4-89	1750.\AF per CHK	ADGT trip
CORN			
ALI SHENG	10-89	114.\AF per KGS	ADGT
ALINGAR	4-89	86.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
NOORESTAN	10-89	171.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
COW			
ALINGAR	4-89	50000.\AF per COW	ADGT trip
EGGS			
ALI SHENG	10-89	15.\AF per EGG	ADGT
ALINGAR	4-89	15.\AF per EGG	ADGT trip
FERTILIZER			
ALI SHENG	10-89	4000.\AF per BAG	ADGT
NOORESTAN	10-89	8000.\AF per BAG	ADGT interviews in PK
FERTILIZER/UREA			
	4-89	50.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
FLOUR			
ALINGAR	4-89	121.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
QARGHAIE	4-89	100.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
GOAT			
ALINGAR	4-89	15000.\AF per GT	ADGT trip
GOAT(FEMALE)			
NOORESTAN	10-89	10000.\AF per GT	ADGT interviews in PK
GOAT(MALE)			
NOORESTAN	10-89	20000.\AF per GT	ADGT interviews in PK
KEROSENE			
ALI SHENG	10-89	700.\AF per LTR	ADGT
ALINGAR	4-89	1300.\AF per GAL	ADGT trip
NOORESTAN	10-89	400.\AF per LTR	ADGT interviews in PK
QARGHAIE	4-89	1100.\AF per GAL	ADGT trip

(HCR/PR1)
12/03/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN LAGHMAN

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
MUTTON			
NOORESTAN	10-89	1000.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
NAN			
QARGHAIE	4-89	30.\AF per PCE	ADGT trip
OIL (EDIBLE)			
ALI SHENG	10-89	700.\AF per KGS	ADGT
ALINGAR	4-89	375.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
NOORESTAN	9-89	588.\AF per KGS	ADGT interview in Pakistan
QARGHAIE	4-89	313.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OXEN			
ALINGAR	4-89	80000.\AF per OX	ADGT trip
NOORESTAN	10-89	80000.\AF per OX	ADGT interviews in PK
RICE			
ALI SHENG	10-89	214.\AF per KGS	ADGT
NOORESTAN	10-89	357.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
QARGHAIE	4-89	129.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE I			
ALINGAR	4-89	129.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE II			
ALINGAR	4-89	107.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE SEED-LONG			
	4-89	114.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE SEED-SHORT			
	4-89	100.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
SALT			
ALINGAR	4-89	214.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
NOORESTAN	10-89	214.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
QARGHAIE	4-89	171.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
SHEEP			
ALINGAR	4-89	25000.\AF per SHP	ADGT trip
SUGAR			
ALI SHENG	10-89	700.\AF per KGS	ADGT
ALINGAR	4-89	260.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
NOORESTAN	10-89	1250.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
QARGHAIE	4-89	220.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
TEA			
ALINGAR	4-89	1000.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
QARGHAIE	4-89	1000.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip

ANNEX D
PRICES IN LAGHMAN

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
TEA BLACK			
NOORESTAN	10-89	2250.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
TEA GREEN			
NOORESTAN	10-89	2250.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
WHEAT			
ALI SHENG	10-89	143.\AF per KGS	ADGT
ALINGAR	10-89	1000.\AF per KGS	Note for the File PESH/NFF/89/453
NOORESTAN	10-89	214.\AF per KGS	ADGT interviews in PK
WHEAT SEED			
	4-89	114.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Laghman	Alingar	904	A1	Field crops	MDR: 116	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	11/88	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 141	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	4/89	9/90
Laghman	Alingar	904	A4	Veterinary	MDR: 117	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	9/86	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	A9	Agric. training	MDR: 119	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	E1	Primary education	MAR: 421	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	E1	Primary education	SCA: 841	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 422	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1123	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1122	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H1	Inpatient center	FMD:1124	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 816	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 842	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 421	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2026	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 843	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	H6	Dental	FMD:1121	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Laghman	Alingar	904	W2	Canal	MDR: 118	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	E1	Primary education	MAR: 426	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 427	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H0	Other health	NCA:1101	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	8/88	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H0	Other health	NCA:1102	Discontinued	1 to 5	None	7/88	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 821	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 822	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H2	Outpatient center	AAA: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/88	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 426	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/89	--/--
Laghman	Alishing	905	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2031	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Laghman	Mehterlam	901	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2036	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/ 6	88/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	A1	Field crops	WRC: 816	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	A4	Veterinary	WRC: 817	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	A6	Traction	WRC: 818	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 824	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	C1	Roads	WRC: 819	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	C3	Shelter	WRC: 820	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 821	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 823	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	E0	Other education	WRC: 825	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	E1	Primary education	MAR: 431	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	E1	Primary education	SCA: 837	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/86	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 432	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	E4	Religious education	WRC: 822	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	E4	Religious education	WRC: 826	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 621	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2041	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/88	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 622	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 827	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	H4	Immunization	ISR: 623	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 828	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	W0	Other water resourc	WRC: 830	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Nooristan	906	W2	Canal	WRC: 829	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	A0	Other agriculture	WRC: 802	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	A1	Field crops	WRC: 801	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	C0	Other Constr.	WRC: 807	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	C1	Roads	WRC: 803	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	C3	Shelter	WRC: 804	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	WRC: 805	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	C7	Sanitation	WRC: 806	Planning	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LOCATION/SECTOR SORT Page: 1 Abactrep Date: 14/02/90

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	E1	Primary education	WRC: 808	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/87	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	E4	Religious education	WRC: 809	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/87	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H0	Other health	WRC: 912	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 615	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1901	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:1902	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	11/87	6/89
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 416	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	11/88	4/89
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H2	Outpatient center	WRC: 811	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 617	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H3	Mobile, first aid	WRC: 810	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H4	Immunization	AVC: 133	Planning	1 to 5		12/83	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	H4	Immunization	ISR: 618	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	R0	Other relief	WRC: 814	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	R2	Food distribution	WRC: 813	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Laghman	Qarghaie	902	W2	Canal	WRC: 815	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/--	--/--

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LISTING

The following list was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABA database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in Ocober 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGO's, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the 3rd edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990

ANNEX F

ETHNIC GROUPS AND TRIBES OF LAGHMAN

In Laghman, the major ethnic groups and their languages and religion are:

1. Pushtun: Pushto dialects. Hanafi Sunni.

2. Tajik: Dari and Tajiki dialects. Mainly Hanafi Sunni, but some Shi'a.

3. Kohistani: Dardic language with distinct linguistic groups speaking Pashai. Hanafi Sunni.

4. Nuristani: Kafiri dialects. Hanafi Sunni (forcibly converted in late 19th century).

Pushtun tribes view themselves as belonging to genealogies. There are several genealogies and every Pushtun tribe traces their history and people back through one of these. The Durranis and Ghilzais are two major Pushtun genealogies, or family-trees. Each major tribe is also divided into sub-tribes (Khels).

Most of the Pushtuns in Laghman are Ghilzai, and the main Ghilzai tribes there are:
- Nasir
- Hood Khel
- Ebrahim Khel
- Oria Khel
- Ahmadzai
- Abdul Rahimzai
- Cheenzai

Smaller groups of Ghilzai in Laghman include:
- Jabar Khel
- Tara Khel
- Kharoti

Other Pushtun groups in Laghman are:
- Safi
- Babaker Khel
- Niazi
- Mohammad Khel

There are Kohistani Safis in Alingar, referred to in this text as Pashai Safi.

Pictorial Printers (Pvt) Ltd., Islamabad
Phones: [illegible] - [illegible]

Agriculture follows the divide between the mountains and plains. The high lands, where goat and cattle breeding are very important, have the same climatic conditions as high mediterranean mountains. Wheat and maize is grown up to 2,500m. Above that are forests and high mountain pasture zones. In Nuristan and Dowlat Shah the land available for cultivation is often limited to sparse patches beside fast flowing mountain rivers. Farmers mainly use local seeds and traditional methods of farming. Further south in Ali Sheng and Alingar, more land is available for cultivation and these areas, with the exception of southern Alingar, have been physically little affected by the war. The dasht south of Ali Sheng and west of Mehterlam is at a higher altitude than the rivers and very difficult to irrigate.

The most fertile land, with a dry tropical climate, lies south of Mehterlam, particularly in Qarghaie, and was very densely populated. Wheat and rice are the major crops. Parts of Qarghaie (e.g., around Shalatok and Katz) have been abandoned, and the Katz area between the Tor Ghar mountains and the Kabul River to the west of Darunta Dam, has been heavily mined. Other areas in Qarghaie, in southern Alingar, and around Mehterlam, are under cultivation. Those farming there have mainly used only the land requiring the least work. In Qarghaie, which is less populated, some are farming twice the area they would usually cultivate by employing simpler methods, such as broadcasting seed for sowing. The land by Mehterlam city, controlled by the Government, is fully cultivated.

According to the ASA survey (excluding direct war damage in Qarghaie) the main problems in parts of this province are the lack of power for land preparation, animal diseases, and seed and irrigation water availability. All of these problems have affected food prices.

Rice is planted June/July and harvested October/November; cotton March/April for an October/November harvest; sugar cane February/March for November/December and water melons February/March for June and July. Irrigated wheat is planted November/December for May/June; corn June/July for October and barley November/December for April/May.

Direct economic agreements have been made by the ROA with Minsk province of Byelurussian-SSR (1988) in the field of communications and the promotion of health facilities and with Groani province of Byelurussian-SSR (1989) for agriculture, communications, education and public health, whereby Groani would supply improved seeds, fertilizers, medical and technical instruments. The effect of these agreements has not been seen in areas controlled by the mujahideen.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Government controlled areas: The governor is reported to be a Tajik from Laghman and a moderate.

Mujahideen controlled areas: Laghman has been the scene of major conflicts between HIG and JIA. Commander Ismail Tariq, Amir-i-Omumi for

JIA, was one of the original organizers of the jihad in Laghman due to his skills, education and good reputation. HIG was also growing rapidly in Laghman and the two parties eventually came into conflict. Harakat was a third but weaker force in the province. Cdr Tariq gained position in 1980/81 and from 1983 until 1988, with one short break and was killed when returning from a meeting of the Shura-i-Nezar 1988/1989. Currently JIA remain in Skin and the mountainous areas. Tariq's brother, Khalid, is his successor, and according to some reports the conflict between HIG and JIA continues in the Parajghaqn area and upper parts of Ali Sheng. As of late winter 1989, HIIA has replaced JIA in the conflict with HIG.

There is no overall shura in Laghman and mujahideen commanders make decisions in their own areas. Some of the most influential commanders in Laghman now are: Cdr Naser, HIG, Tajik, in Qarghaie; Cdr Eng. Qarar, HIG, Safi Pashai (Pushtu speaking) and Cdr Anwar, HIIA, in south Alingar; Cdr Sher Mohammad, SYF, southwest of Mehterlam; Cdr Malem Abdullah Jan, HIG, and Mowlawi Abdul Halim, HIIA, in Ali Sheng and Dowlat Shah; Mowlawi A. Razaq, northern Nuristan; Eng. Hazradin, SYF, and Haji Din Mohammad, JIA, in southern Nuristan. It is not known who has been chosen to replace Eng. Sher Mohammad, HIG, who died in March 1989, and was also influential in southern Nuristan.

The Government claims it has been holding jirgas and discussions with the Safi tribe and with some people in the Kulman valley of Alingar.

EDUCATION

With many schools, Laghman has had a reputation for having a high level of education. Prior to 1979 there was a total of 76 schools in the province with 56 for boys and 20 for girls. The Government claims to have established a school in Dukhterance Ali Khel. Agencies supporting schools and madrassas in Laghman include Al Awn Agency, Muslim Aid, and AEC (SCA). Most educational facilities are organized by political parties or through the AIG. Ali Sheng woleswali in particular, has many schools and madrassas.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY

Health (support for medical trainees and vaccinators with salaries, medicine, and vaccines, and health centres) Freedom Medicine, SCA, MSH, ISRA, AVICEN

Agriculture MADERA (originally BIA) started to work in this province in 1987, and run a series of veterinary clinics with vets, paravets and vaccinators. They have also been repairing and cleaning canals and distributing agricultural chemicals and seeds, the latter for seed multiplication programmes.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

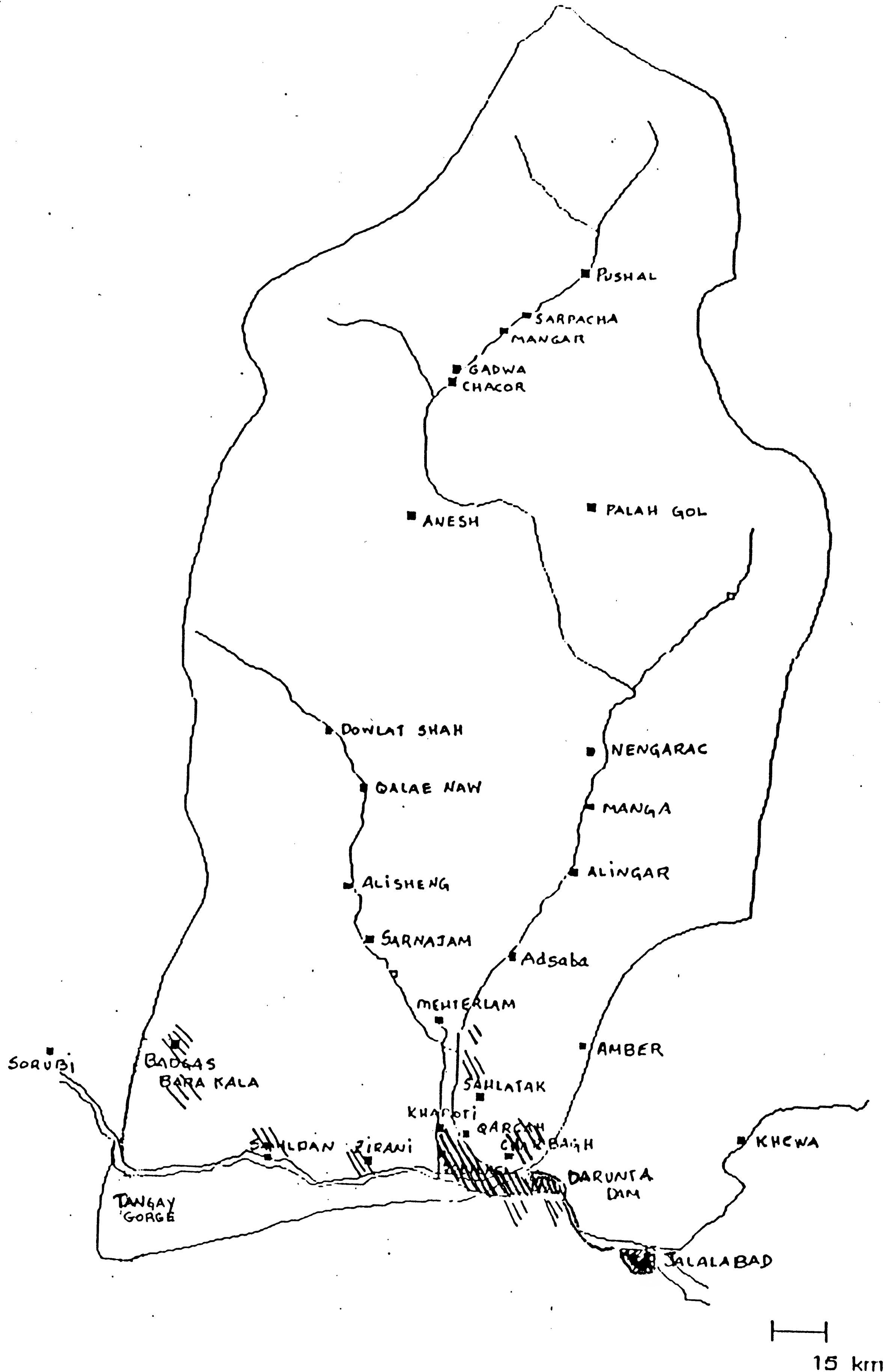
Assistance priorities vary considerably between northern and southern Laghman.

In the north where there has been little war damage, one of the main needs is the repair of the road system. In Ali Sheng and Nuristan, where roads are in very poor condition, it is very difficult to import fertilizer and new seed grains and for the inhabitants to export any commodities (such as walnuts).

In Katz, mine clearance will be important. Some irrigation systems in Katz and in some parts of Qarghaie are in need of repair and maintenance. Katz and the Shalatok region suffer from much damage and depopulation. In Qarghaie, infrastructural rehabilitation is a major priority, although there is a general need for agricultural inputs as well. Food aid should be very carefully considered because much land is already under cultivation. Veterinary services may be required, because many nomads winter in southern Laghman and many people in northern districts depend on animal husbandry.

Some mujahideen political parties have provided the infrastructure for agencies to assist with rehabilitating health and educational facilities, but these have been affected by insecurity in parts of the south and by inaccessibility of areas in the north. This is indicative of the general situation, where continued fighting in some areas plus the difficulties of mountainous terrain in other areas will continue to be important factors in determining the amounts of aid reaching Laghman.

LAGHMAN PROVINCE
AREAS OF HEAVY DESTRUCTION AND DEPOPULATION



UNHCR/2/09 BORDERS ARE APPROXIMATE



LAGHMAN PROVINCE
'78–'79 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Badakhshan
Kapisa
Nuristan
Kunar
Dowlat Shah
Ali Shang
Alingar
Kabul
Mehterlam
Nangarhar
Qarghaie

Population (Total: 310,751)
Less than 15,000
15,000 to 40,000
40,000 to 70,000
70,000 to 100,000
100,000 and over

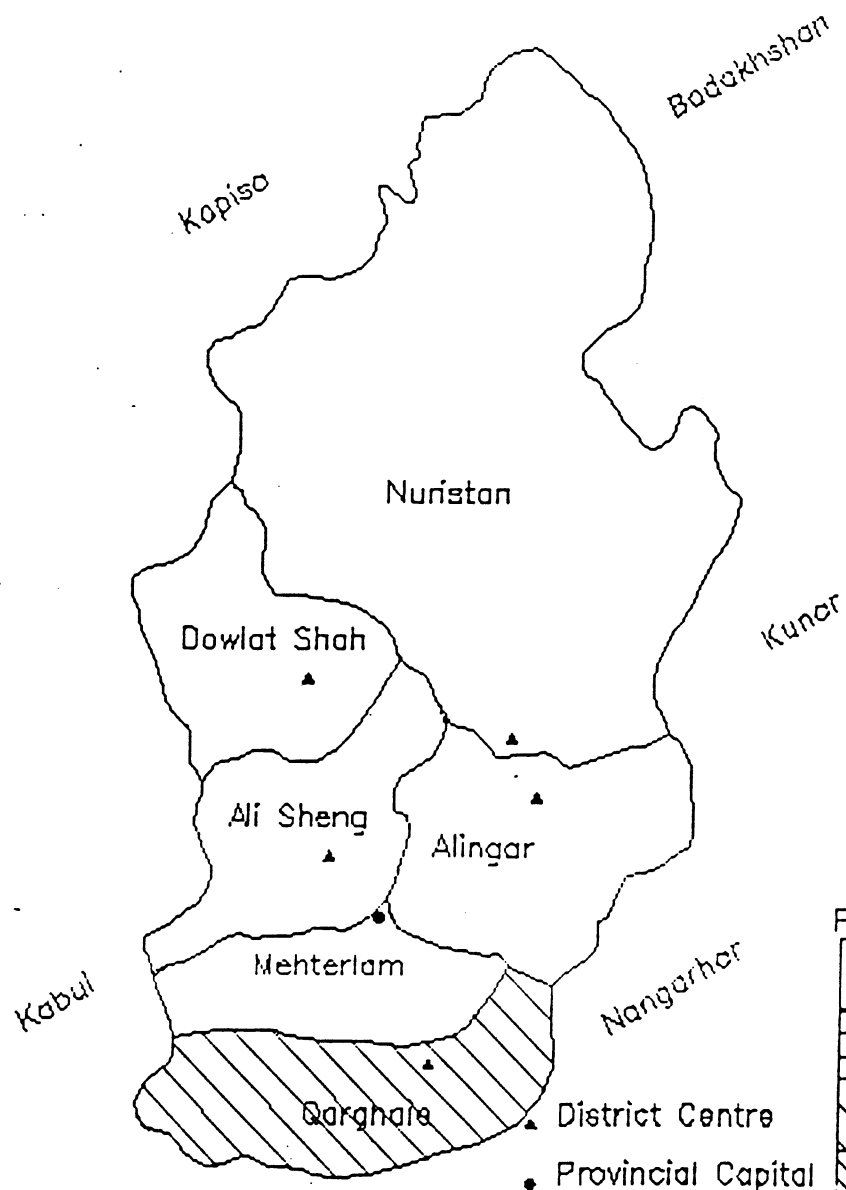
▲ District Centre
● Provincial Capital

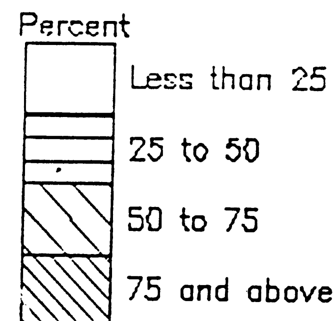
(Source: GOA '78–'79 Census)
(UNHCR 10/89)

ORIGIN OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM LAGHMAN

(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)







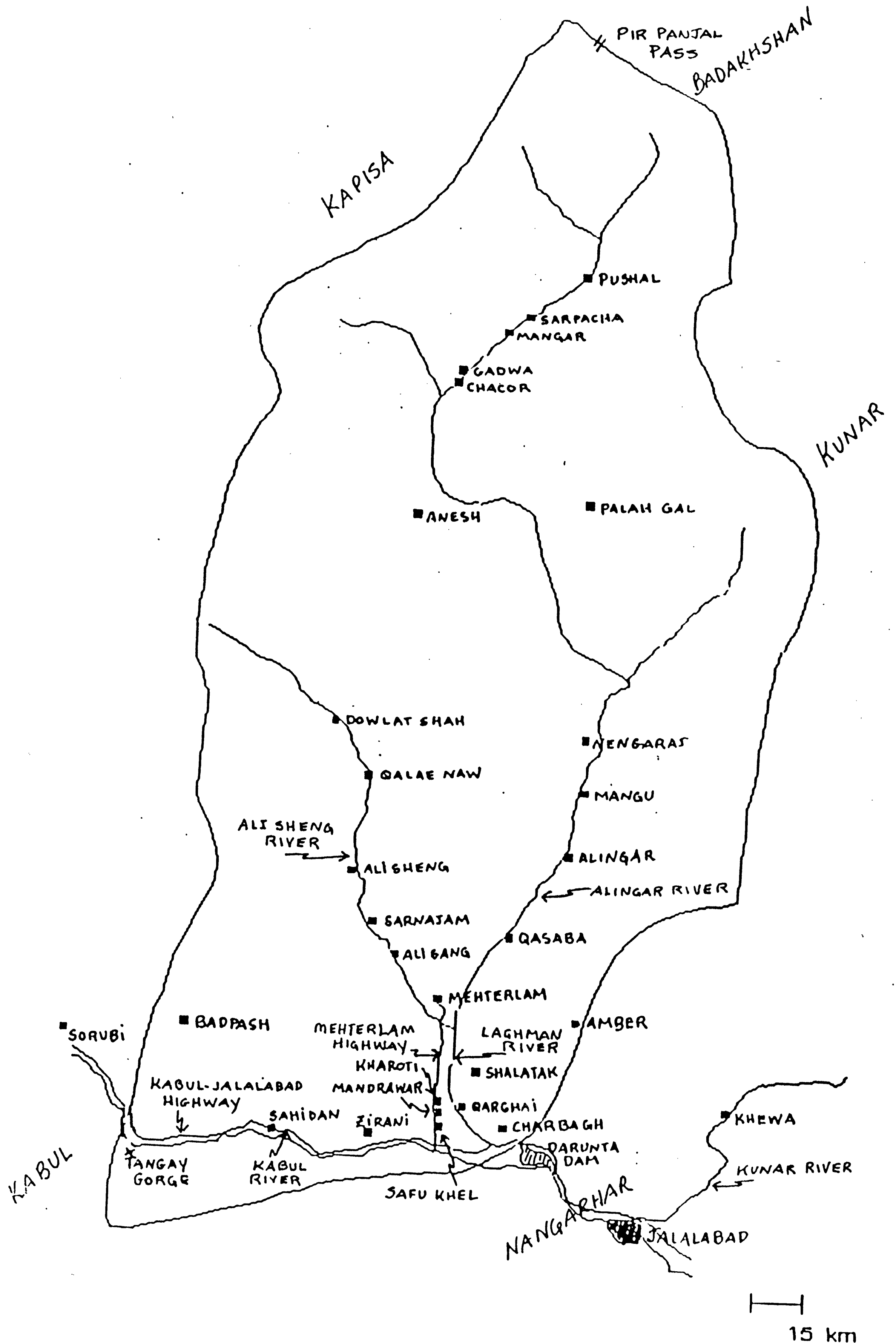
1979 GOA Census: 310,751

Surveyed Refugees: 66,678 *

*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)

(UNHCR 10/89)

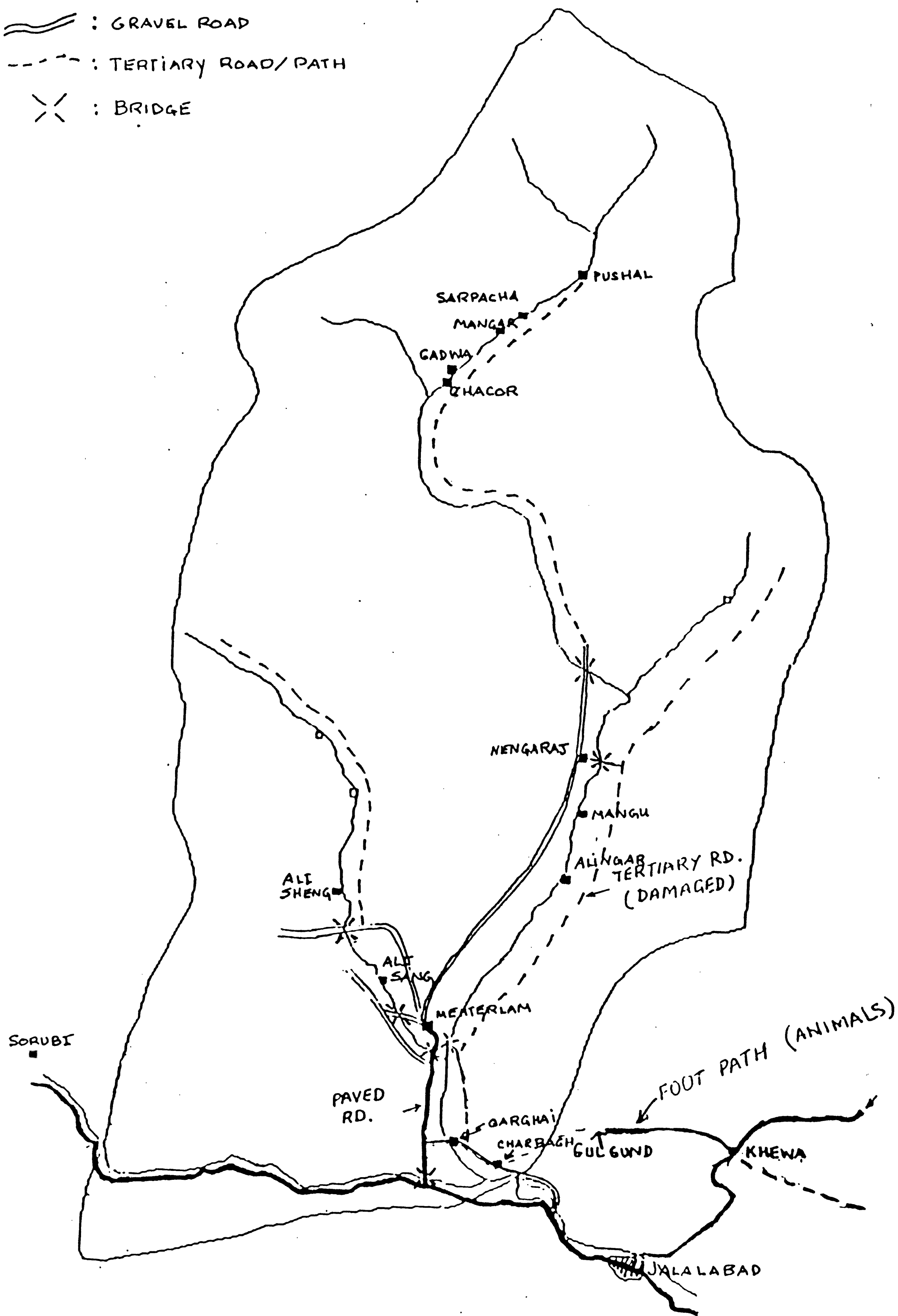
LAGHMAN PROVINCE
SELECTED PLACES



BORDERS ARE APPROXIMATE

UNHCR/2/90

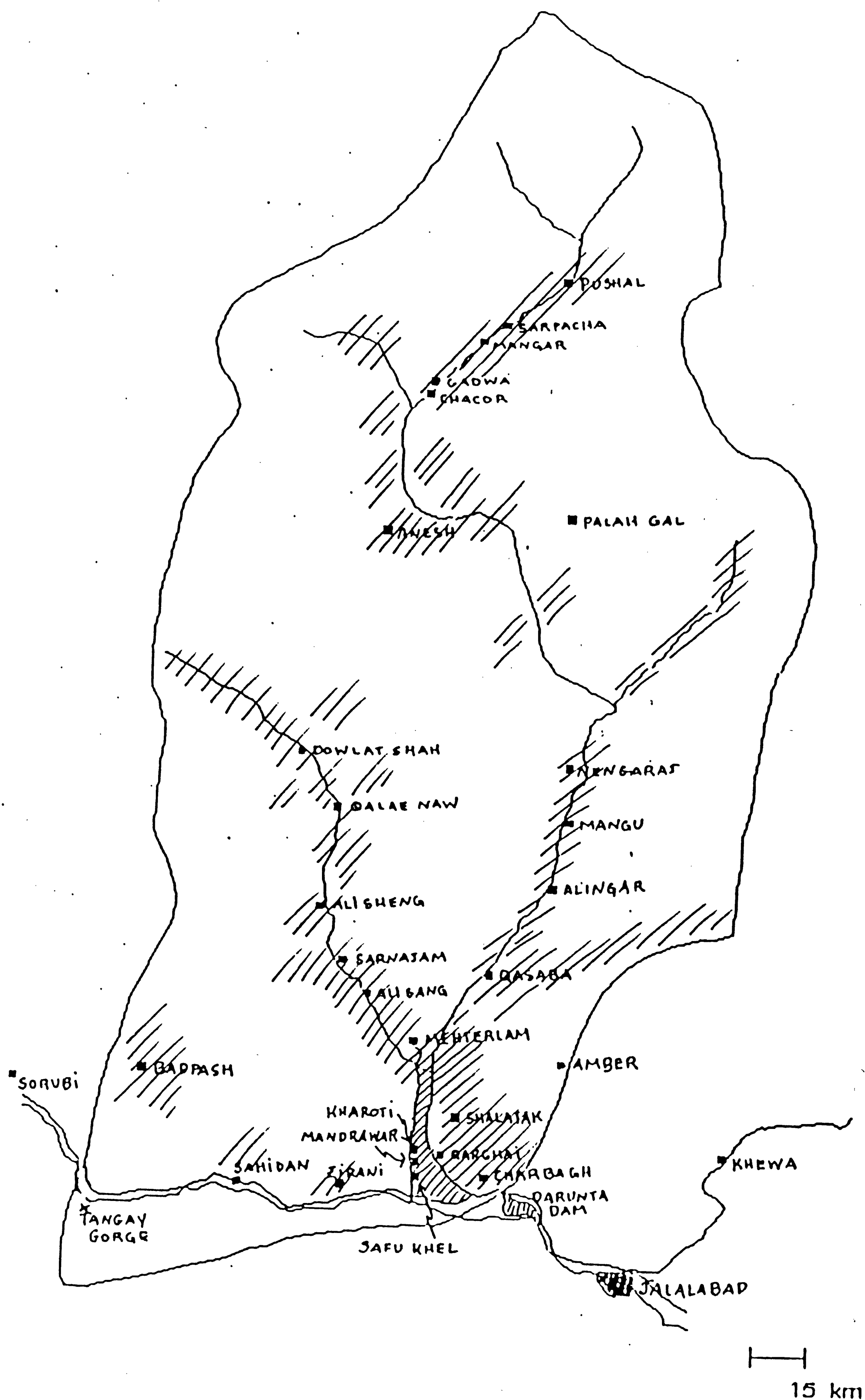
LAGHMAN PROVINCE ROADS



UNHCR/2/90

BORDERS ARE APPROXIMATE

LAGHMAN PROVINCE
POPULATED AREAS



BORDERS ARE APPROXIMATE

UNHCR/2/90

LAGHMAN PROVINCE
MAJOR AGRICULTURAL AREAS

PUSHAL
SARPACHA
MANGAR
GADWA
CHACOR
ANESH
PALAH GOL
DOWLAT SHAH
NENGARAC
QALAE NAW
MANGA
ALISHENG
ALINGAR
SARNAJAM
asaba
ALISANG
MEHTERLAM
AMBER
SORUBI
BADGAS
BARA KALA
SAHLATAK
KHAROFI
QARGAH
SAMUDAN
ZIRANI
CHAR BAGH
KHEWA
TANGAY GORGE
DARUNTA DAM
JALALABAD
15 km

UNHCR/2/90

BORDERS ARE APPROXIMATE

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available and they also provide the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan, to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities will be presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

ALINGAR

Alingar is a woleswali in eastern Laghman comprising an area of 383 sq km. To the north is Nuristan, in the east Chapa Dara (Kunar) and Dara-e-Nur (Nangarhar), in the south Qarghaie and Mehterlam and in the west Ali Sheng. Alingar becomes increasingly mountainous in the north, making access difficult. The woleswali has about 57 villages, nine of which are large. At the northern end of the Alingar Valley is a pass known as Pir Panjal, leading into Badakhshan. Elsewhere, people live along the main valley of the Alingar River and its tributaries. Agricultural land exists only along the sides of the river.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics in 1979 indicate a population of 50,177 and Adamec estimated an agricultural population of about 19,000. An estimated 8,400 refugees were living in camps in Pakistan in May 1989. The lower part of the Alingar Valley near Mehterlam is 70 percent populated with a gradual exodus to Pakistan during the past seven years. The number of inhabitants remaining increases northwards, climbing to 90 percent of the pre-war population in the uppermost areas. Destruction has been minimal and only the areas closest to Mehterlam have been affected, where destruction levels are approximately five percent.

The population of Alingar consists of several tribes: Nuristanis in the side valleys, up into the mountains; Pushtun tribes of Safi along the west bank of the Alingar River (around Shakhatra and Kanda) and Babakar Khel by Besram; Niazi and Mohammad Khel along the east bank of the Alingar River.

Approximately 500 families reportedly emigrated from Alingar during the fall and winter of 1989. In late September, about 60 Kohistani families from a population of 300 living in the Noorulam locality in Kulman Valley arrived in Pakistan. Successive arrivals (from the Niazi tribe) originated from villages along the mountain top extending north to the border of Nuristan. The principal source of income for these people was the timber trade (wood selling is the traditional occupation of the Kulman people), plus animal husbandry and transportation. Mujahideen have put restrictions on the places where the wood may be sold and people can no longer trade with their usual markets of Alingar and Dara-e-Nur. Habitually unable to support themselves agriculturally, these people lost an important income source. The Government reportedly has been purchasing what food there is locally, causing rising food prices. In October 1989 the price of wheat as reported by the recent arrivals was Afs 1,000 for 7kgs.

ECONOMY

The fertile valley area of Qarghaie district extends into Alingar with the southern part of the woleswali being able to sustain two crops per

year (wheat, rice, corn, clover, barley and some vegetables). The fertility of the soil and the amount of cultivable land decreases further north. Mexipack and Chinaba wheat seeds are used, and Bara, Besudi and Luck types of rice. Farmers buy and sell seed among themselves. The irrigation system in Alingar is currently very good. Large tracts of forest have been denuded during the last ten years by the local people.

BAZAARS

Although there are shops in Alingar woleswali centre, there is little to purchase. Alternatively, a bazaar is held every Friday in Shekh Saheb where the people take the Namaz-e-Juma prayers. This bazaar has traditionally been held here and weather permitting, goods are displayed in the open air and there are no permanent shops. The most basic commodities are available in this bazaar, which serves a vast area, including the valleys of Sangar, Kulman, Noorulam, Titin Dara of Nuristan, and villages in the upper part of the Alingar valley. The bazaar has a catchment area of up to one day's walk. Currently, except for rice and corn, all goods are imported from Pakistan.

Goats and sheep and periodically milch cows and oxen are available. The price of 1kg of beef has been established by the mujahideen at Afs 280, which is low, so meat is rarely on sale. Animals are usually butchered and sold only after they have suffered an injury.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There appear to be no suitable public godown facilities. Currently traders store grain and goods in their homes. The woleswali building has been destroyed.

ROADS

- The old road from Qarghaie to Alingar lies on the eastern side of the Alingar valley. It runs through the villages of Shamati, Abizai, Qasaba, Shekh Saheb and Sangar along the Alingar valley. This is an important supply route to upper Alingar and Nuristan and is used by draught animals. Damaged by weather and lack of maintenance, the road cannot be used by any vehicles. Built along a hillside, it has suffered from the accumulation of gravel and debris. The distance between Pul-i-Joogi and Sangar is an average seven hours of walking. There are no fuel stations here and reportedly no mines.
- To the west of the old road runs a gravelled route which continues from Mehterlam through Alingar Valley to Mangu, the centre of Nuristan. The road passes the villages of Armel, Besram, and Badiabad. The condition of this road is reasonable and it is currently used by heavy vehicles, although the surface has been damaged by tanks. There is no bridge or fuel station and reportedly

no mines. The trip from Mehterlam to Alingar Valley averages about eight hours (25 km). The surface of the road has been damaged by tanks. Passenger vehicles used to travel this road before the closure of the Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

- These two roads are connected by a bridge near the centre of Alingar. The bridge is 50m long and is in good condition. Another narrow bridge about 1.5m wide connects the two banks at Abizai and Maeen Qala villages. This bridge, 4.5km to the north east of Mehterlam, is constructed of reinforced concrete and is used by people and animals.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Two major mujahideen commanders in this district are Eng. Qarar and Cdr. Anwar. Commanders and their areas of influence are as follows:

- Cdr Anwar (HIIA) in Nimnanai, Qasaba and surrounding area.
- Eng. Qarar (HIG) has influence in the lower part of Alingar and the major villages of Maidani, Armel, Shamati, Kachur, Besram, and Badiabad. Originally from Kulman valley, from Khaybeer Qarargha under Saranwal Rahmatullah. Safi Pashai, student of Faculty of Engineering before the war. Succeeded Eng. Zalem, killed by rivals in 1983.
- Haji Sediqullah, a Safi of Sakhra village, with HIG/independent in an area which includes the centre of the woleswali, and Kanda, Shekh Saheb, Rajai and Mamoor Jailani.
- Saranwal Rahmatullah, Amir for Khayber Qarargha for HIG (lower part of Alingar and the woleswali of Qarghaie). See Qarghaie report.
- Cdr Mamoor Jailani, HIG, independent, from the Niazi tribe, Sangar village.

The HIG groups officially report to Abdullah Wahedi (see Ali Sheng) but act independently.

MEDICAL FACILITIES (WHO)

- Freedom Medicine support one clinic and one health worker.
- SCA have three clinics and five health workers.

EDUCATION

Muslim Aid is supporting some madrassas there.

NGO ACTIVITIES

Madera have their main office for the province in Alingar where it has had an agricultural programme since 1988 which has included the cleaning and repair of irrigation canals, distribution of agricultural chemicals and seed multiplication programmes. They have two veterinary clinics with a vet, vaccinators and paravets.

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

LAGHMAN PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 December 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 14 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these 14 provinces -- Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information is on file in DCAR offices. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Activities of different NGOs have also been identified. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources that may exist in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer (Annex E). However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Furthermore, party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

The majority of materials in this provincial profile were gathered prior to December 1989.

AFGHANISTAN

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
Jammu and Kashmir

HERĀT
BĀDGHĪS
FĀRYĀB
JOWZJĀN
BALKH
SAMANGĀN
KONDŪZ
TAKHĀR
BADAKHSHĀN
BAGHLĀN
KONARHĀ
LAGHMĀN
KĀPĪSĀ
PARVĀN
KĀBOL
VARDAK
LOWGAR
NANGARHĀR
PAKTĪĀ
BĀMĪĀN
GHOWR
FARĀH
ORŪZGĀN
GHAZNĪ
PAKTĪKĀ
ZĀBOL
QANDAHĀR
HELMAND
NĪMRŪZ

Hindu Kush
Dasht-e Khāsh
Dasht-e Mārgow
Rīgestān
Amu Darya
Daryā-ye Panj
Murgab
Pamir
Harirūd
Kushka
Tedzhen
Farah Rūd
Daryā-ye Helmand
Daryā-ye Arghandāb
Rowd-e Lurah
Gowd-e Zereh
Indus
Sālang Tunnel
Khyber Pass
Khojak Pass
Paywār Pass

Dushanbe, Mary, Kelif, Termez, Keleft, Jeyretān, Dusti, Rostāq, Feyzābād, Jorm, Eshkāshem, Qal'eh-ye Panjeh, Andkhvoy, Kholm, Konduz, Tāloqān, Khānābād, Far Khār, Dowlatābād, Sheberghān, Mazār-e Sharīf, Shūlgarah, Samangān, Baghlān, Nahrīn, Pol-e Khomrī, Meymaneh, Qeysār, Tokzār, Dowshī, Khāvak, Kushka, Towraghondī, Qal'eh-ye Now, Chārīkār, Mahmūd-e Rāqī, Mehtarlām, Asadābād, Bāmīān, Dowlat Yār, Chaghcharān, Herāt, Owbeh, Kābul, Kowt-e Ashrow, Jalālābād, Lal pūr, Mardān, Barakī, Gardeyz, Khowst, Peshāwar, Islāmābād, Rāwalpindī, Ghaznī, Qarah Bāgh, Shindand, Anār Darreh, Orūzgān, Tarin Kowt, Zareh Sharan, Orgūn, Farāh, Now Zād, Kajakī, Delārām, Qalāt, Lashkar Gāh, Qandahār, Kadesh, Zābol, Zaranj, Spin Būldak, Chaman, Deh Shū, Chahār Borjak, Quetta

64°, 68°, 72°, 36°, 32°

▬●▬	International boundary
–·–·–	Province boundary
⊙	National capital
⊙	Province capital
o	Town, village
——	Main road
——	Secondary road
+—+—+	Railroad
✈	Airport

0 50 100 150 200 250 km
0 50 100 150 mi

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

MAP NO 3400 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS